

Fig.1 A.

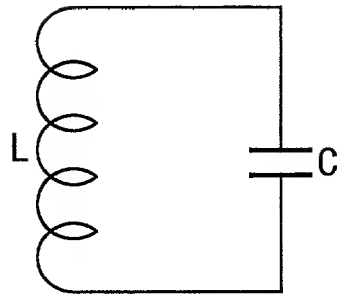


Fig.1 B.

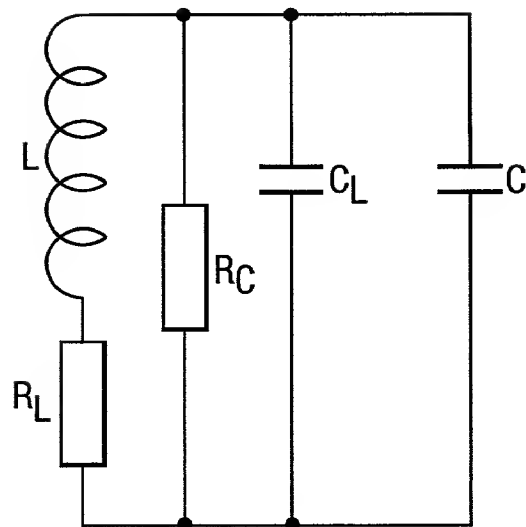
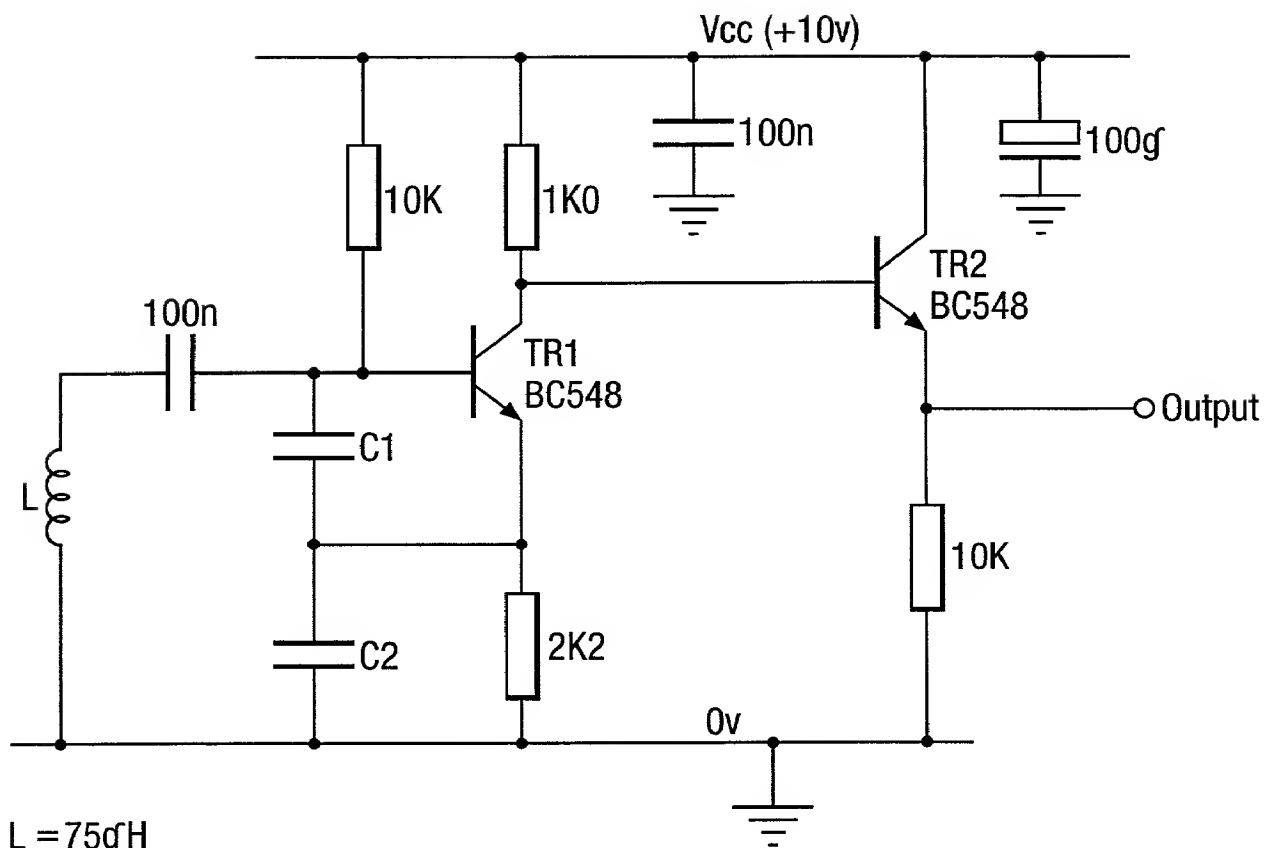


Fig.2.



$L = 75\mu H$

$C1 = 1n5, C2 = 4n7$ for $f = 400kHz$

$C1 = 470p, C2 = 1n5$ for $f = 870kHz$

Fig.3.

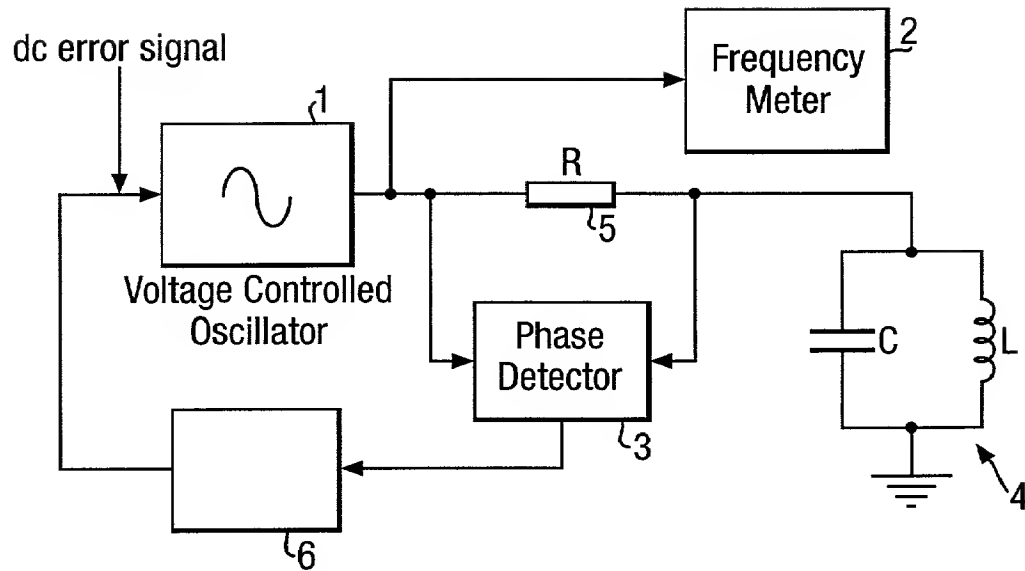


Fig.4.

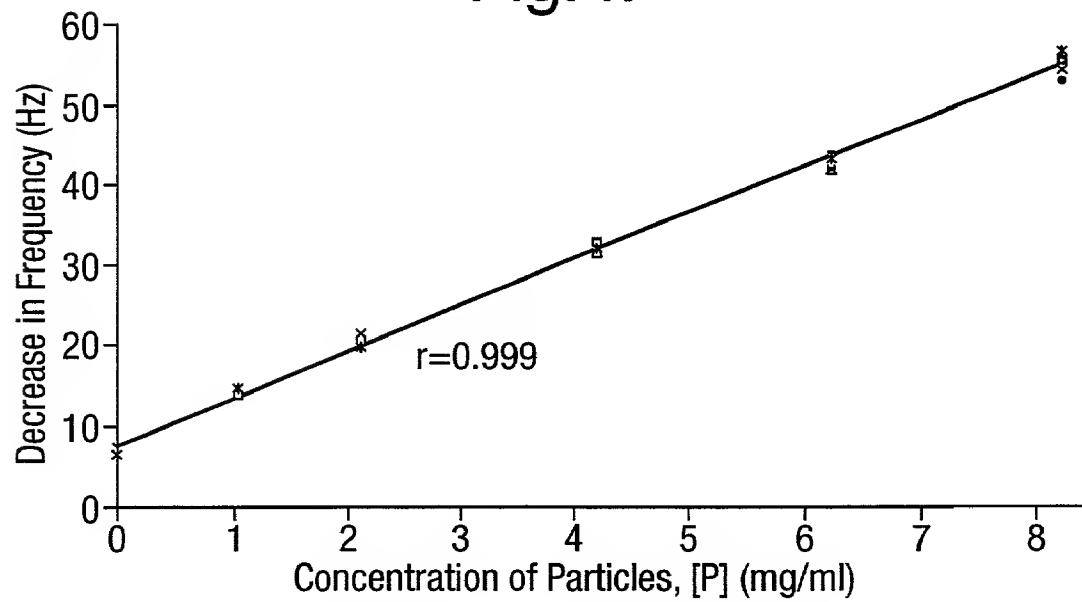


Fig.5.

The circuit diagram illustrates a 100 kHz sine wave generator. At the core is the MAX038 IC (IC1), which generates a square wave from its internal oscillator (pins 15, 16, 17). This square wave is filtered by a low-pass filter (pins 12, 13, 18, 19) to produce a sine wave (pin 20). The sine wave is then amplified by OP1 (LM393) and OP2 (CA3240E) to drive a speaker (L) and a load (C). The square wave is also used to generate a 100 kHz clock signal for a counter (IC2, 4013) and a logic circuit (IC3, 4011) that generates a 100 kHz square wave (pin 10). This square wave is used to drive a speaker (L) and a load (C). The circuit is powered by a 5V supply (pin 11) and a -5V supply (pin 14). The output of the counter (pin 8) is connected to a 100 kHz clock signal (pin 10). The output of the logic circuit (pin 10) is connected to a 100 kHz square wave (pin 10). The output of the counter (pin 8) is connected to a 100 kHz clock signal (pin 10). The output of the logic circuit (pin 10) is connected to a 100 kHz square wave (pin 10).

OP1+OP3=LM393
OP2+OP4=CA3240E
IC2+IC3=4013
IC4=4011
OP5=1/2LM358
All operate at $\pm 5V$

D1, D2, D3, & D4=1M4148

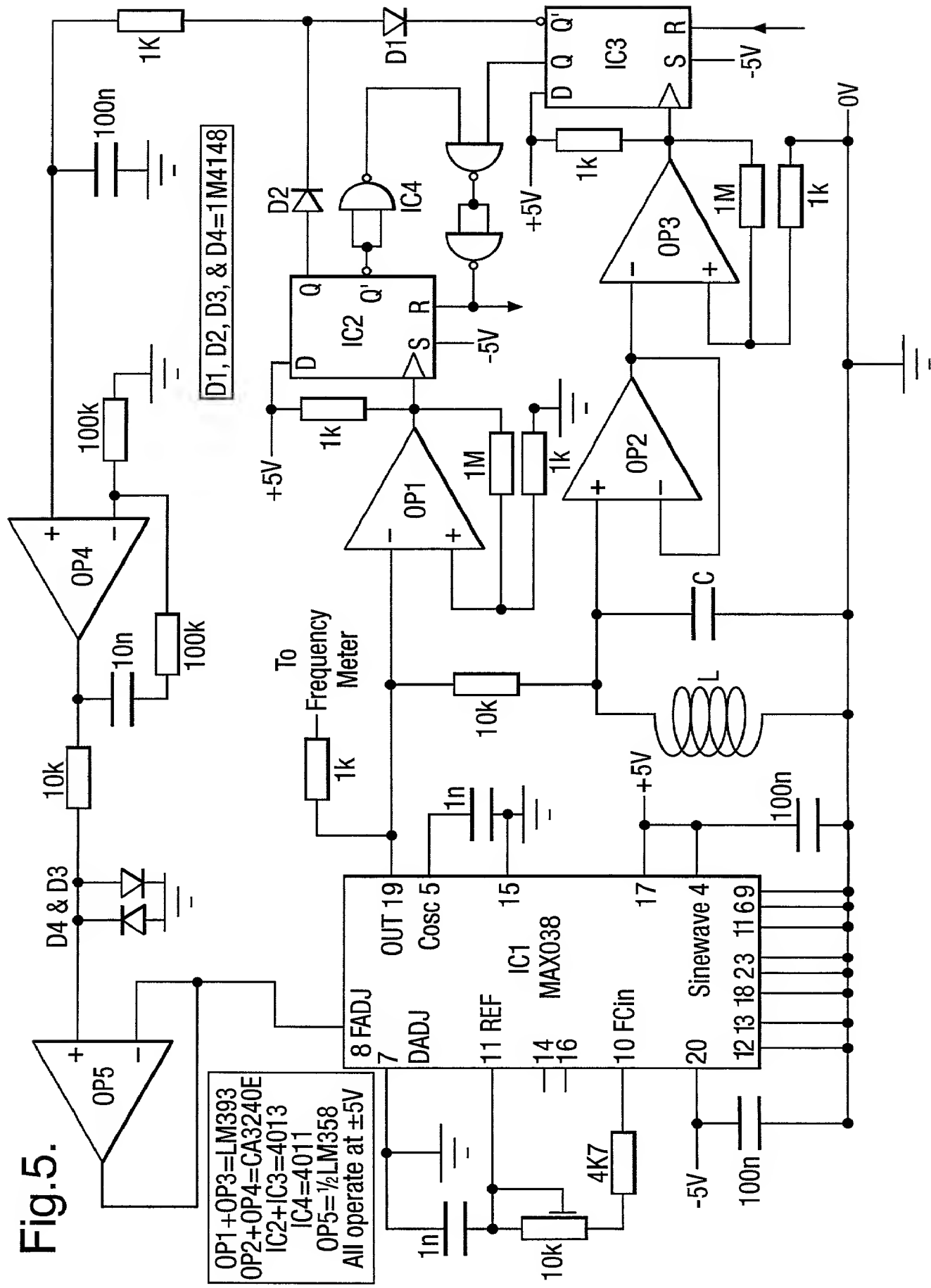


Fig.6.

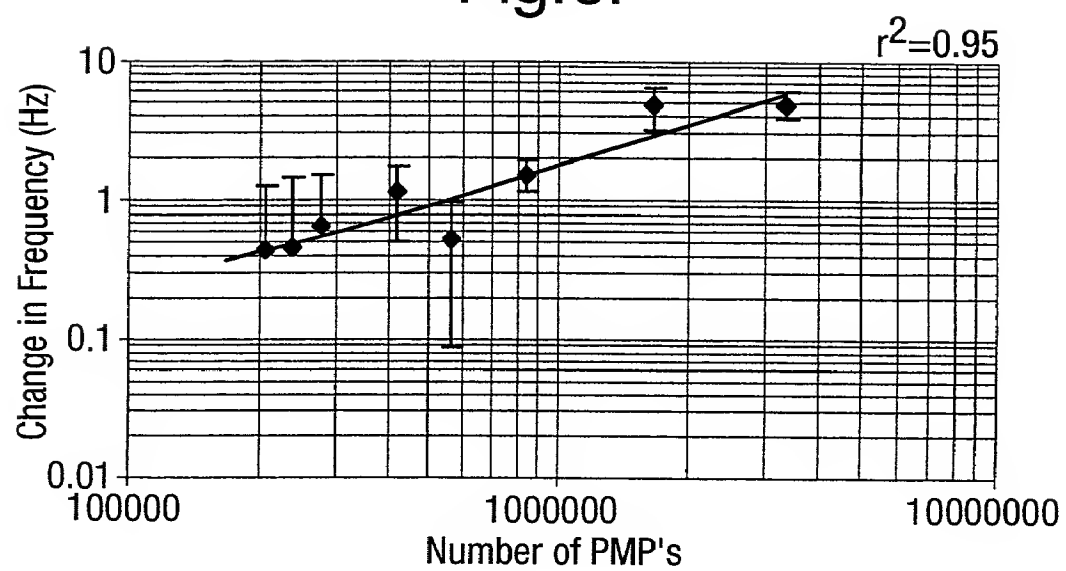


Fig.7.

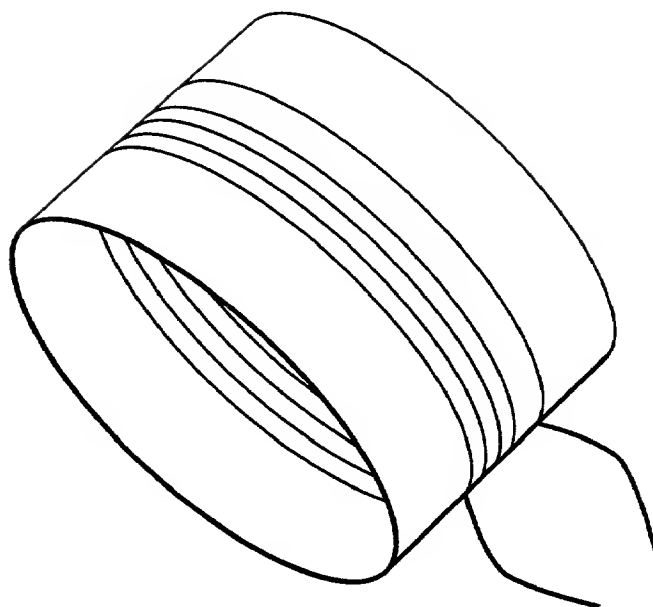


Fig.8.

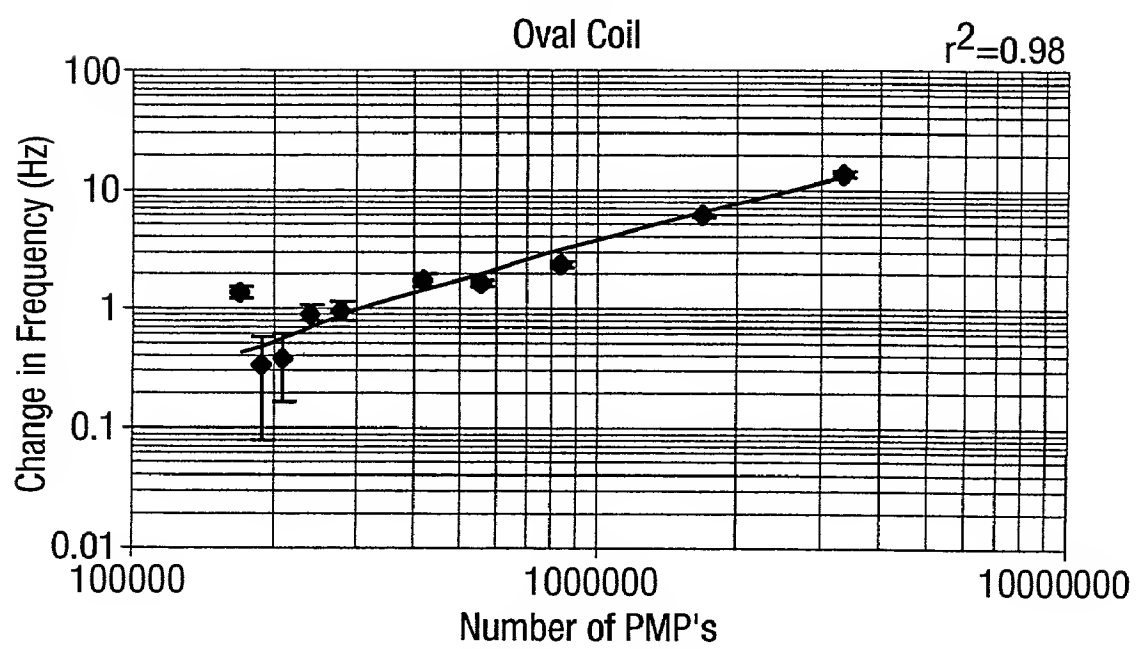


Fig.9.

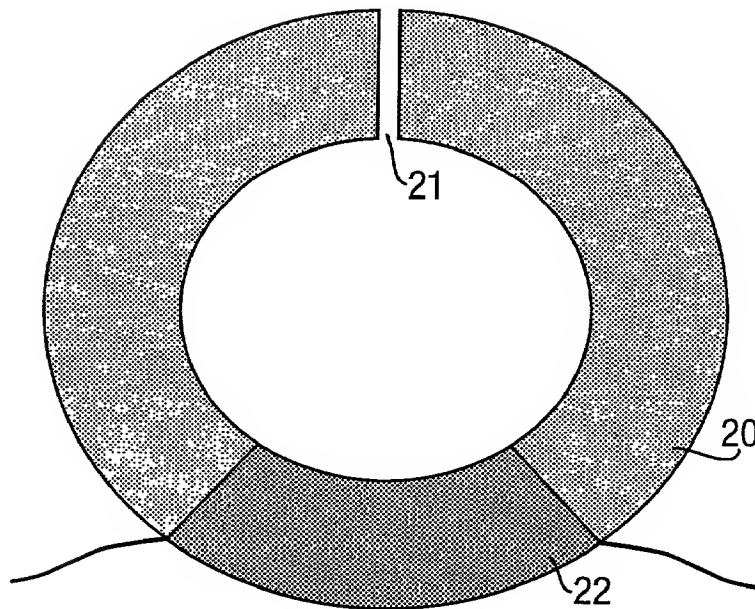


Fig.10.

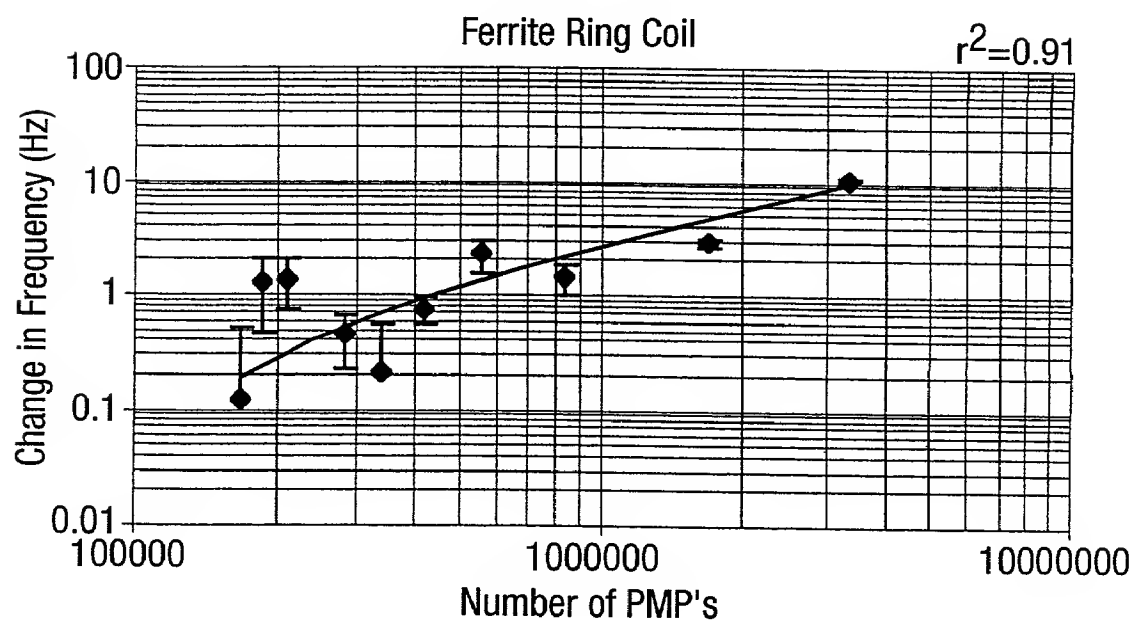


Fig.11(A).

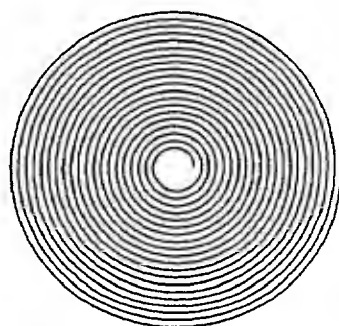


Fig.11(B).

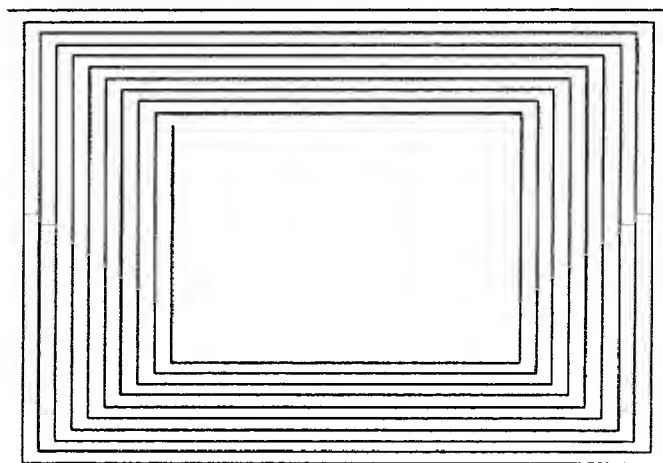


Fig.12.

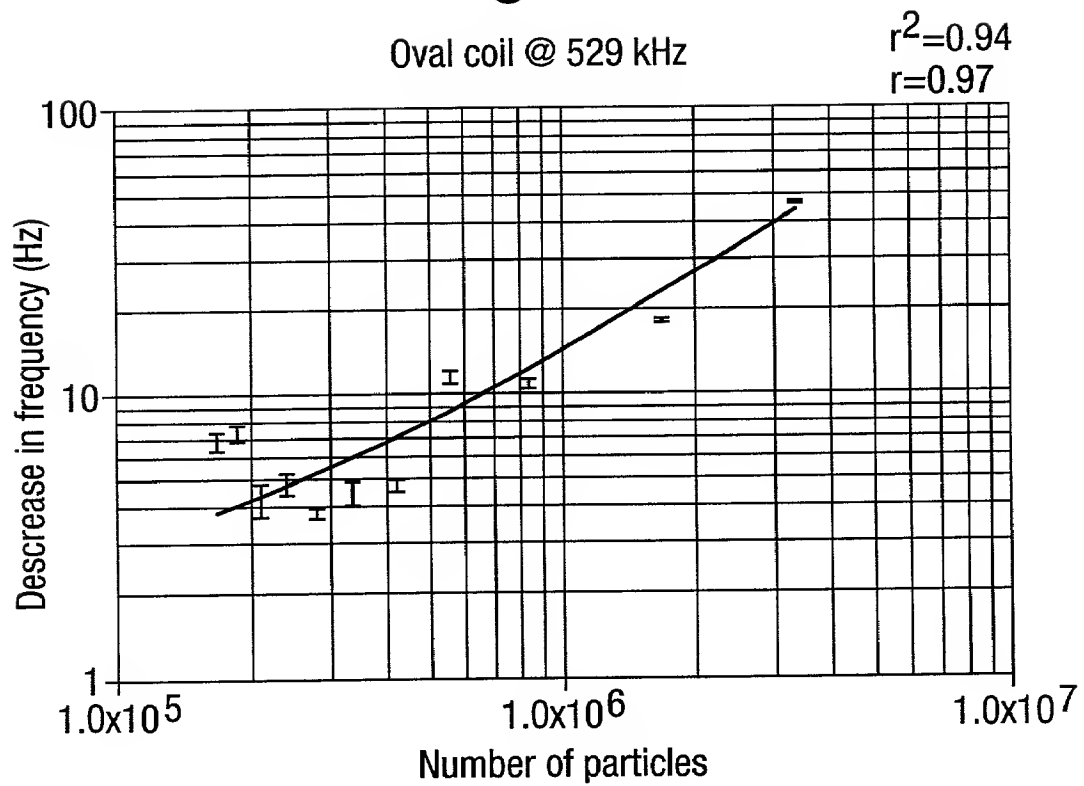


Fig.13.

